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length, long, the postmarginal obsolete or nearly. Marginal fringes of fore wings a little longer than normal (that is, not extremely short). Fore wing densely ciliate. Ovipositor extruded for a length equal to three fourths that of the ovate abdomen. Axillæ united acutely. Propodeum cross-linear mesad, much longer laterad.

Ameromyzobia aphelinoides new species. Genotype.

Female.—Length 0.90 mm., excluding the ovipositor.

Golden yellow, the wings slightly infuscated throughout, the distal half of the abdomen, the funicle, the propodeum except mesad and the extruded valves of the ovipositor, dusky or black. Scutum and scutellum with sparse, rather long, black setæ. Funicles one to two subequal, each not quite twice longer than wide, a little shorter than the pedicel, three a little shorter than two. Club definite, slightly wider than the funicle and nearly as long. Second ring-joint a little larger than the first, both wider than long.

The male appears to be similar but no perfect specimen at hand.

From one pair in the U. S. National Museum from St. Vincent, West Indies (H. H. Smith).

Type.—Catalogue No. 20294, U. S. National Museum, the female on a slide.

TWO NEW CICADAS BELONGING TO THE GENUS OKANAGANA.

BY WM. T. DAVIS,

NEW BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND, N. Y.

Through the courtesy of Mr. Edward P. Van Duzee I am enabled to describe a new species of *Okanagana* from Oregon. The fifteen specimens examined came originally from the Oregon Agricultural College and Experiment Station, Corvallis, Oregon.

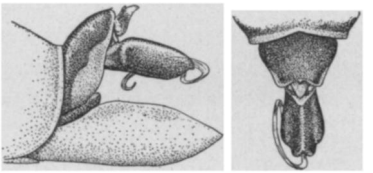
Okanagana oregona new species.

Type male, Mary's Peak, Oregon, July 18, 1903. Davis collection.

Allotype female, Corvallis, Oregon, June 4. Collection Edw. P. Van Duzee.

Head as broad as the front margin of the pronotum; front not much produced. Median sulcus of the front deep and well defined. Pronotum with the humeral angles rounded and the anterior angles rather prominent. Opercula oblique with the extremities not as rounded as in some species of the genus. Last ventral segment with the base about as long as the sides which gradually converge to the rounded extremity. Uncus when viewed in profile

sinuated but not hooked at the end; when viewed from above broadened out



and then constricted before the extremity which is notched. Basal areole of the fore wings clear or very little clouded, oblong, square at apex. Costa of the fore wings yellowish to beyond the middle, then fuscous; flaps at base of wings bright red; the dark clouded spot at base of cubital cell, common to many species, is not present, there is, however, the usual black spot at the extreme base of the wing. Hind wings entirely bright red at base, the red edged outwardly with irregular clouded spots. The dorsum partly covered with short golden hairs, especially on the abdomen, while the underside is clothed with rather long silky hairs. Head black with the supra-antennal plates, a band, expanded at the extremities extending transversely before the front ocellus, and the median groove leading from the ocellus to the hind margin, yellowish. Beneath, the head is black in the region of the transverse rugæ, margined with yellowish. Pronotum black, margined all around, but very narrowly in front, with yellowish. Metanotum black, posteriorly margined with yellowish. Dorsum of the abdomen black, the segments edged posteriorly with reddish. Uncus black. Beneath, pale, including the valve, with black spots and stripes about the legs. There are some conspicuous black markings at the base of the abdomen, and more than the terminal half of the rostrum is shining black.

MEASUREMENTS (IN MILLIMETERS).

	Male type.	Female allotype
Length of body	20	19
Width of head across eyes	6	6
Expanse of fore wings	48	50
Greatest width of fore wing	8	8.5
Greatest width of operculum	2.5	
Length of valve	4	

In addition to the type which is figured and allotype, the following specimens have been examined: Corvallis, Oregon, June 29, 1896, female; June, 1906, male (Buchanan); May 27, female (Currin); July 9, male; August, female. Mary's Peak, Oregon, July 18, 1903, three males (Gellatly). Eugene, Oregon, June 10, 1905, male (Foster). Crooked River, Oregon, June 23, 1906, male and female in copulation; also female marked 1906. Philomath, Oregon, September 14, 1906, male.

Accompanying these specimens there is a pupa 20 mm. in length and 6 mm. across the eyes. It is an *Okanagana* pupa and probably belongs to this species. The long series of specimens shows this to be a distinct species. It is not the *Cicada occidentalis* described by Francis Walker in The Naturalist in Vancouver Island and British Columbia by John Keast Lord, London, 1866, which is a much larger insect with different markings.

From the collection of the University of Kansas I have received for study through the kindness of Prof. S. J. Hunter and Mr. R. H. Beamer, a female *Okanagana* that differs considerably from other members of the genus known to me.

Okanagana rotundifrons new species.

Type, female, Congress Junction, Yavapai Co., Arizona, July (F. H. Snow).

A shining black and yellowish species with a conspicuously blunt and rounded front.

Head as broad as the front margin of the prothorax; the front blunt and rounded; the median sulcus broad and shallow. Pronotum with the humeral angles rounded, and the anterior angles both rounded and deflexed. The last ventral segment is broadly and deeply notched. Fore wings with the basal areole oblong, square at apex, and very clear; venation, including the costal and subcostal veins, shining black, except along the inner margins of the costal and subcostal veins and at the base of the wings, which is straw colored. Flaps of the fore wings pinkish in color; of the hind wings also pinkish but including a fuscous dash. Head above shining black, the supra-antennal plates yellowish except close to the eyes and the transverse groove above the front also yellowish. The front is shining black except a well defined line bordering the sides at the edge of the transverse rugæ. Pronotum shining black, the hind margin and median sulcus yellowish, the remainder of the surface intricately mottled with yellowish and black. Mesonotum shining black, with the hind margin narrowly yellowish, also a yellowish spot near the base of each fore wing. The W-mark is nearly obliterated, only the outer lines showing faintly. Metanotum black with the posterior margin yellowish. Dorsum of the abdomen shining black with the hind margins of all the segments edged with yellowish. Beneath, the legs are black, touched, particularly at the joints and narrowly along the sides, with yellowish; each abdominal segment is shining black at the base and yellowish on the posterior margin. The yellowish areas, both above and below, are also shining.

MEASUREMENTS (IN MILLIMETERS).

	Female type.
Length of body	25
Width of head across eyes	8
Expanse of fore wings	71
Greatest width of fore wing	11.5

While the type is so far the only known specimen, this species may be easily separated from all the other described members of the genus by the peculiarly blunt and rounded front and shining black and yellowish surface.

EXPLANATION OF PLATE 11.

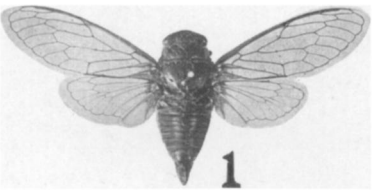
Fig. 1. *Okanagana oregona* Davis. Type.
Fig. 2. *Okanagana rotundifrons* Davis. Type.
Fig. 3. *Okanagana rotundifrons* greatly enlarged to show rounded front.

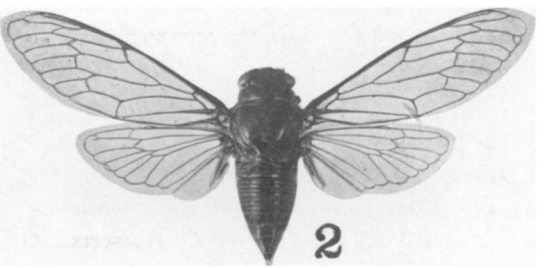
LOUIS H. JOUTEL.

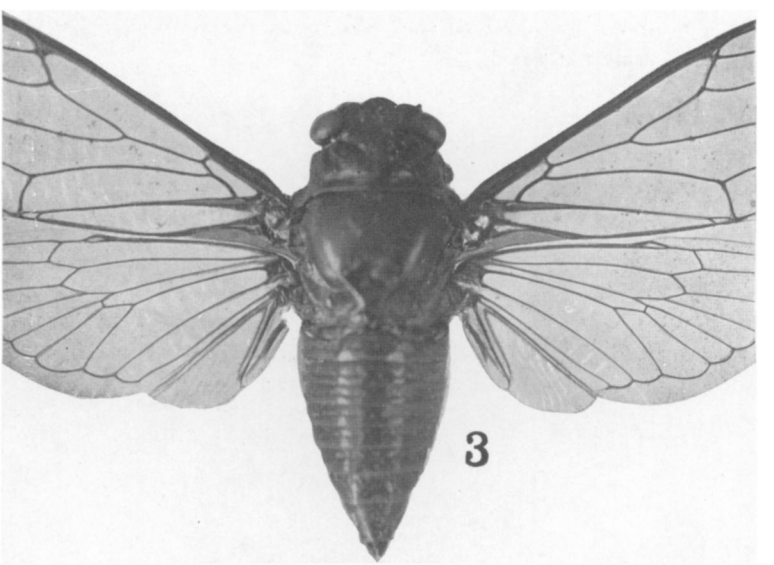
Entomologists will learn with regret of the death of Mr. Joutel at his home in New York City on September 6, 1916. He was well known as a natural history artist whose work was remarkable for its accuracy, and as a careful student of insects. He faithfully served the New York Entomological Society in many ways and for some years was its treasurer, until failing health prevented further activities. A more extended account of his work will be published in a future number of the Journal.

CHRISTOPHER H. ROBERTS.

As we go to press we learn of the death, on September 29, at Pawling, N. Y., of Christopher H. Roberts, a former president of the New York Entomological Society, and one of our best known members. A more detailed notice will appear in a later issue.







Cicadidæ.